DOUBLE SHEET NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The Senate Engaged on the Subject of Non-Intervention.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE,

The Kossuth Feeling in the West,

FRESTING FROM TEXAS. Political Movements .-- Marine Disasters.

die., die., die.

WHIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1852.

FORTIFICATIONS IN CALIFORNIA, ETC. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, enclosing estimates for the fortifications of San Francisco bay. Also, a communication from the same, with copies of the Army Register

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS Mr. Wane presented numerous petitions for additional compensation to the Marshals for taking the

Mr. Sewand presented petitions from manufacturers of segars, praying for an increase of duty upon foreign

organs.

Mr. Jones presented a petition from ten Hungarian refugees now in Iowa, preying for a grant of land like that granted to their countrymen.

Numerous petitions and reports were presented on THE EXPLORATIONS OF SALT LAKE VALLEY

Mr. Boblard, of Arkaness, reported a bill in favor of printing five thousand additional copies of Capt. Stan-bury's Explorations of the Valley of the Sait Lake. Con-

A bill relinquishing to Iowa the lands reserved for the Sait Springs, was passed.
A bill for the repair of the Congressional Library room, ordered to be engrossed on Saturday, was taken up and passed.

U. S. DISTRICT JUDGES IN ARKANSAS.

A bill giving to the United States District Judges in Arkansas jurisdiction over permits and heenes granted to vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, was taken in

taker up.

Mr. Underwood proposed an amendment giving all the
judge of the United States District Courts power to appoint inspectors of machinery, boilers, &c., which was
adonad

jungs ...
point inspectors or manadopted.
Mr. Downs opposed the bill.
Mr. Bonland replied.
After further debate, the bill was ordered to be en-

The resolution of sympathy for the exiled Irish patriots oming up, Mr. Saware, (whig.) of N. Y., gave way to a cotpinement of the subject, and the Senate took up the olleving.

costponement of the subject, and the Senate took up the following

JOINT RESOLUTIONS ON NON-INTERVENTION.

Be it resolved, if the House of Representatives conour, That Congress recognizes and re-afficing these maintess truttur—"That governments are instituted among men to securate in allenable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of hapiness, deriving their just powers from the conernt of the guerned; that whenever any form of government becomesdestructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alky or to abolish it, and to constitute a new government, laying its foundations upon such principles and cryanizing its powers in such form, as to them shalls seem most likely to effectsheir safety and happiness.

Resilved, That while we claim for curselves these comprehensive rights of self-government, and also as a course quence of sovereignty, the right to be exempt from the co-erclaveountrol or interference of others in the management of our internal affairs, we conced to others the same measures of right, the same unquilised independence.

Resilved, That it is upon the sacred principle of independent covereignty that we recognise, in our intercourse wish their nations, overnments de facto, without inquiring by what means they have been catablished, or in what manner they exercise their powers.

Resilved, That this government has solemnly adopted, and will persoveringly adhere to sa a principle of independent covereignty defere to sa a principle of international affice, and the magnanismous and two needs to wards all matters. Cultivate peace and harmony with all." "Give to manking the magnant minus and to need an example of a poople always guided by an exalted justice and heaved nearly in the magnanism of the quarrels and wars of another, with but a participation of the granting to a poople always guided by an exalted justice and heaved pleaning and the magnanismous and to need an example of a poople always guided by an exalted justice and heaved pleaning to the quarrels and wars of another, with but a

thems. Cultivate peace and harmony with all." "Give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel an example of a poolpic always guided by an explicity justice and benevote a participation of the quarted and are cancelly stable and adequate inducements for justification." "Against the institution of the regulation." "Against the institution in the peace of the regulation of the regulation." "The stable of the regulation of the resolution of the regulation of the

rg :-- y -- I will frown as they pass by, and lot them GREGORY — I will frown as they pass by, and lie them sake it as they liet.

Sanvoor. — Nay, as they dare. I will blio my thumb as them, which is a distract to them if they hear is.

Alraam.— Bo you lite your thumb at us, siz?

Ranseow.— Is the law on our side if lang, aye?

GREGORY.— No.

Sampoon.— I do not hibe my thumb at you, sir; but I bise

-1 do not bile my thumb at you, sir; but I bite

Sammon. -1 do not bile my thumb at you, sir; but I bise cay thumb, sir. (Laughter)
Gargow. Do you quarrel, sir, if Alram quarrel, sir?
Sammon. - No. sir. (Laughter.)
Mir. Garma siluted to the inflammatory resolutions, adopted at public precings, and rejuded at indications of more conservative frelings. He read the resolutions of a meeting in Islands, where it was resolved. that we are in favor of the freedom of down trades linnings, Jeclaud. Germany, and the rest of muchind. If Roula does not respect the attemption of more of machined in the read of the rest of intervaling in the frame of the rest of machine. The property of the rest of the significant of the rest of the rest of the significant of the

enough to have emanated from the pen of one of the distinguished candidates for the Presidency. He argued that any departure from the policy of non-intervention, would hazard the rich inheritance of the freedom we enjoy, and result in no good to any one. He called upon all to partake of the waters of the pure fount of the farewell address of Washington. Those sillicted with new dootrines on higher law, and those who afflict others may come and be healed. He considered the silent, but sure influence of our people and institutions upon the world, and the people of other nations, the best way to relieve oppressed Hungary.

Mr. Oass (dem), of Mich., here took the floor, when the further consideration of the subject was postponed till to morrow.

till to morrow.

After a short executive session, the senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. Washington, Feb. 9, 1852.
The House met at half past one.

MEMORIAL FOR A MINT IN NEW YORK. Mr. Baigos, (whig) of N. Y, presented a memorial from the bank presidents and cachiers in the city of Albany, and twenty six members of the Senate of New York, for establishing a mint in New York city. Was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

NEW SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN PROPOSED.

Mr. CLINGMAN, (whig) of N. C., presented the memory of Captain Wilkes, proposing a new search for Sir John Franklin, which was referred to the Committee on Nava

Mr. Grev, (whig) of Ky., made explanations with re Mr. Grey, (whig) of Ky., made explanations with reference to a former debate on the Mexican indemnity,
principally in vindication of Benjamin E. Green's honesty, relative to the payment of the April and July
(1844) instalments due from this government to Mexico.
Mr. Green then being Becretary of Legation, his colleague
(Mr. Burt) retired from service, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He said Mr. Burt left this
city in the middle of December, and has been sick to the
present time. The request was agreed to.
INFORMATION WANTER BELATURE TO THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMSHIPS, ETC.

Mr. Peaselle. (dem.) of N. H., under a suspension of the rules offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to the House, the facts in relation to the respective contracts with the Navy Department for building mail steamships, for the transportation of the United States mails between New York and Liverpool, between New York and New Orleans, Havana and Chagres, and between Panama and San Francisco, and some point in Oregon; the amount of money which has been advanced and paid to each of the said lines of steamers by government; also, whether all the

and Liverpool, between New York and New Orleans, Havana and Chagres, and between Panama and San Francisco, and some point in Oregon; the amount of money which has been advanced and paid to each of the said lines of steamers by government; also, whether all the vessels, stipulated under the said contracts to be built, have been so built, or what portion of them; also, the amount of net receipts of postage collected on either of the said lines of steamers, and deposited in the treasury to the credit of the appropriations for the sanual compensation for the service rendered under their contracts, or which has been applied in payment of said annual compensation, pursuant to the tenth section of the act of Congress of August 3, 1848, and whether said steamships, or any other steamships, employed in the transportation of our foreign mails, are in all respects suitable for immediate conversion into steamers for war purposes, and capable of carrying the ammunition or batteries appropriate to the class specified in the contracts, and if not suitable for such immediate conversion, whether they could be altered so as to make them efficient war steamer, and if so, what alterations would be necessary to be made, and at what expense, to make them war steamer of the first class.

Mr. Byrains, (whig) of Ga, said that when cails of this kind are made, time is required to answer them, and therefore he wished to know the object of the gentleman before he voted for the resolutions.

Mr. Prassiler replied, that it seemed to him, from the large amount of money already expended, and the applications made to the last Congress, and during this, and which may hereafter be made, that the subject was of consequence enough to induce the House to obtain all the light they can from the most responsible and reliable sources, that they may act understandingly. We have, he said, appropristed \$1,300,000 annually for these mail steamers, and already applications have been sent in for additional bay from the government. The sum of morey we will ha

ontracts.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., said he had no objection to this The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Stephers, of Ga., said he had no objection to this call for information.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Welsh. (whig) of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution, that the Committee of Ways and Means be in structed to report a bill modifying and altering the tariff of 1846, by substituting, wherever practicale, specific for a valorie duties, with such rates of duties as will yield a sufficient revenue, and with such discrimination in favor of iron and other articles of domestic manufacture, and protection to the labor of our own citizens against foreign competition.

Objection being made, Mr. Welsh meved a suspension of the rules, and or this, as a test question, asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the motion was disagreed to, by yeas 60, mays 108. as follows:—

Tras—Messrs Charles Alla, Allison, Appleton (Mass), Barrero, Bell, Burnett, Biolghaus, Bowle, Beyd, Brenton, Briggs, Brown (N. J.), Cabell, Campbell (Ohio), Chandler, Chapman, Conger, Curtis, Dotz, Duncan, Evant, Fowler, Fuller (Pa.), Gentry, Giddings, Goodensw, Gooden, Howe, Fuller (Pa.), Gentry, Hort, Horderd John, Mersen, Horder, Horderd John, Mersen, Horder, Horderd John, Mersen, Horder, Horderd John, Miller, Miner, Newton, Facker, Ponanan, Perkins, Foreign, Ecologier its, Seymour (Cong.), Stanley, Stanton (Ohio), Stratton, Strober, Taylor, Thurston, Washburg, Wathins, Welsh, and White (Ey.), Nave-Messrs, Abertrombie (Hil.), Andrews, Averett, Bubbock, Bailey (S.), Bayley, (Va.), Bale, Boock, Brown (Bile,), Dawson, Perkins, Chandler, Fich, Floyd, Freeman, Gambio, Gaylord, Gorman, Green, Harris (Foun, Harris (Foun, Harris (Alla), Harris (Foun, Harris (Alla), Harris (Foun, Harris (Alla), Johnson (Foun, J.), Johnson (Pon, J.), Johnson (Pon, J.), Johnson (Pon, J.), Johnson (Pon, J.), Ponk, Ponker, Maccon, Kodowie, McLushan, McMullen, McNair, McQuen, Millson, Mallory, Morehead, Marchy, Nebers, Olds, Gr. Outlaw, Panelee, Pane, (La.), Polk, Ponel, Rennoul, Riddie, Noble, Robinson, Expan, Chap, Polk, Ponel

We slines, Ward, White (ala.), Wheex, Wherek, Whilams and we odward.

On motion of Mr. Howard, (dem.) of Texas, it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to implie into the expediency of distributing arms to the new States and Territories, as recommended in the annual report of the Scoreiary of War.

PROTECTION FOR EMIGRANTS TO ORNOON.

Mr. Lass delegate from Oregon, offered a resolution requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the House what steps, if any, have been taken to emetre the protection of emigrants on the root to Oregon, against the depredations of the India as of tha Territory; and in case no steps have been taken for that purpose, that he be requested to cause the regiment of mounted riffemen to be placed on duty—a part on the road from St. Joseph, and the remainder the of in Rocus River Valley, from Oregon to California.

After debate, the subject was postponed, and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

THE GALWAY STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Mr. PLATT (whig), reported that the bill to incorp

ate the Irish and American Steamship Company wa unconstitutional. The majority report states that the object of the applicants must be obtained by general

THE BULES.

The debate on the Senate rules was resumed, and a

Mr. Beyend. The Anti-Liquon sill.

Mr. Moneon (whie), moved that the bill to suppress or amendment—which was agreed to.

Mr. Beyend.

Mr. Bevenas (whig), reported a bill for an appropria-tor to the Colored Home, in New York.

The Senate then adjourned.

Acrany, Feb. 9, 1852.

SCHOOL PUNDS IN NEW YORK. The Senate sent for a concurrence in the bill, relative school moneys in New York, The object of the bill is to transfer to the credit of the Superintendent of Occamon Echeols certain money deposited in the Manhattan finak, to the credit of the treasurer. The bill was credeted to a third reading, but, on taking the vote, only 17 ms bers were present, and the House edicurned for was, of a querum. From Washington.

AN EX-POLICE OFFICER SENTENCED TO BE HUNG-TRIAL FOR FRAUD UPON THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 1852. William Wells, the Baltimore ex-police officer, convict, ed of the murder of a boy, was sentenced to death this morning, by Judge Crawford, and will be hung on the 23d of April next. The prisoner received his sentance with

of agrees the second reserved his sentrates which a great deal of compoure.

The trial of Captain Henry A. Nagles, charged with attempting to defraud the government by presenting several false vouchers for claims, was progressing in the Court to-day.

Lola M cartee made her first appearance here to-night, and met with a brilliant reception.

The Henry Clay Medal.

Washington, February 9, 1852. The presentation of the great medal to the Hon. Henry Clay, by the committee from New York-Mesers. Ullman Price, Leupp, Peckham, and Eastman—as a testim for his great services to the nation, and to mankind, took place this morning, in Mr. Clay's room, in the presence

The following is a description of the medal :-OBVERSE SIDE.

This side has but a single feature, of course, and that is an exquisitely finished and remarkably correct medallion

dallion

HEAD OF HENRY CLAY,

modelled from life, by the American sculptor Mr. T. D.

Jones under the direction of Mr. C. C. Wright. This
head is in very bold relief, and is justly considered as
the most perfect likeness of the great statesman ever
made. The head is surrounded, at the verge of the
medal, by a finely executed wreath, the intermediate
surface being plain and highly polished.

RYERERE SIDE.

medal, by a finely executed wreath, the intermediate surface being plain and highly polished.

Reverse Side.

On this side, in plain lettering, we have the following dates in Mr. Clay's history:—

Senate, 1896.

Speaker, 1891.

War of 1812 with Great Britain.

Ghent, 1814.

Spanish America, 1818 and 1832.

Missouri Compromise, 1821.

American System, 1824.

Greece, 1824.

Secretary of State, 1825.

Panama Instructions, 1826.

Tariff Compromise, 1833.

Public Domain, 1833—1841.

Peace with France Preserved, 1833.

Compromise, 1860.

Around this suggestive inscription is an exquisitely wrought, border, or wreath, representing six of the staple productions of the country, viz:—Hemp, Indian cors, tobacco, rice, wheat and cotton. This wreath was designed by Wm. Walcutt, and executed by Mr. Wright.

The medal is of the largest size ever made in this country, the diameter being three and a half inches. The weight of gold is nincteen ounces all of it pure California metal. The dies were made entirely by Mr. C. C. Wright, and the case and all other work was executed under his supervision. It was begun just a year ago.

ago.

This is of silver, finely engraved and chased, and is in excellent keeping with the medal itself. It was made by Mr. Preston, watch-case maker, in Maiden lane On one side of the case is a large engraving of the Capitol at Washington, as it will appear when the additions are completed. On the other side is a fine view of Ashland, the homestead of Mr. Clay, and a representation of the monument on the Cumberland read, erected in commemoration of Mr. Clay's unwearying efforts as the shampion of internal improvements. The medal is firmly set in this case, which opens on either side.

DEPARTURE FROM COLUMBUS—EXCITEMENT ALONG THE ROUTE—MONEY AND MUSKETS CONTIBUTED—ILLNESS OF THE MAGYAR, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Feb 9, 1852. Cincinnati, Feb 9, 1892.
Kessuth left Columbus this morning, at 5 o'clock, in company with the joint committee of the Legislature (Mr. Gillet, Chairman of the Senate committee, and Mr. Weller, Chairman of the House committee), together with Governor Wood and Lieut. Governor Medill.

At Xenia, Springfield, Dayton, and Hamilton, he met with enthusiestic receptions, but, on account of loss of voice, was able to speak but little.

About \$1,000 were contributed on the route, and at Hamilton the people, by a resolution, tendered a loan of 00 muskets in the possession of the county.

About one o'clock, the train entered the western retropelis, amid the rear of cannon.

The procession, comprising all the military and fire companies and other sceleties, formed at the depot and companies and other societies, formed at the depot and conducted Kossuth through the principal streets of the city to the Burnett House, where a suite of apartments had been fitted up for the illustrious visiter.
Kossuth appeared on the balcony and was most enthusiastically cheered, but owing to the delicate state of his health be was unable to speak.

Mayor Taylor, on his behalf, stated that Kossuth hoped to address the citizens to morrow.

The city, all the afternoon, has presented a very exciting scene, such as was never before witnessed here.

Western Navigation.

MEETING AT PITISBURG-ANOTHER CANAL PROPOSED TO BE BUILT AROUND THE OHIO FALLS, RIC. PITTERCEG, Feb. 9, 1852.
A meeting was held here this afternoon, relative to the obstruction of navigation by the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville. William Richbaum, Esq., presided, and

John Bissell, Esq., was Vice President.

A letter was read by John Harper, Esq., Secretary of the Pittsburg Board of Trade, addressed to the board by the committee of a citizens' meeting at Cincinnati, accompanied by a memorial to Congress, urging the recessity of an additional canal around the falls at Louis

ville, to meet the increasing demands of business.

It was stated that if the bill proposed by the member of Congress, from Louisville, previding for repairs of the present canal and locks, without praviding other means present canal and locks, without praviding other means of transit, become a law, the trade would be ruined for a period of two years, by delays, porterage through the city of Leuisville, commissioners, extra charges, &c.

It was suggested that a new canal be constructed with locks at least 400 feet in length, before the navigation be interrupted, which can be done on either side of the river with little additional cost.

A committee of ten prominent ciliteers was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress on the subject, and procure subscriptions. A number of resolutions were also passed.

passed.

During the proceedings Elwood Morris, civil engineer addressed the meeting giving some interesting details in During the proceedings Elwood Morris, civil engineer, addressed the meeting, giving some interesting details in connection with the subject. Its alluded to a magnifeant scheme for the improvement of the navigation of the ohio by means of reservoirs at the sources of the Alleghany, of sufficient capacity to hold the surplus water during freshets, and which could be used in time of crought, thus procuring an adequate supply during the year. This novel idea originated with Mr. Ellet, an emizent engineer, who had taken great pains in assertanting facts relative to the force of the current, &c. It was estimated that it would cost about one million and a half of dollars. The subject was once before a committee in Congress, every member of which scouted the apparent about ity, but soon became convinced of its featibility, and suggested an appropriation of several thonand dollars for the necessary survey. The bill of appropriation, was, however, lost, and has since been sufand dollars for the necessary survey. The bill of ap-troplistion, was, however, lest and has since been suf-fered to rest, but will be brought up this session.

After some other business of minor importance, the meeting adjourned.

From the South.

INTERESTING TEXAS ITEMS—THE DEBT OF THE LATE REPUBLIC, ETC.

The New Orleans papers, brought by to-night's South ern mail, contain advices from Calveston, Toxas, to the

The bill providing for the payment of the debts of the late republic, had been ordered to a third reading, with slight amendments. The bill provides for the unconditional payment of " second class debta," and such first

class as are not provided for by the proviso; also, for the payment of certificates of the third class, since reorganized as the second to the amount audited by the Legislative act, with the exception of \$8 000, for which an act was passed in favor of Stuart Berry, in 1845. It is further provided, that the remainder of the debt of the first class shall be paid when the government is satisfied that the Secretary of the Treasury has been required by that the Secretary of the treasury has been required of inw to issue to Taxas the five million stock, withhold under the act of 1860; or that the Secretary has been re-quired to issue to Taxas, sums of stock equal to such sums as the State may at any time require for release form creditors. om creditors. The railroad fever in the Toxes Lagislature has sub-

sided and probably a limited amount will be appropri-sted for the improvement of rivers, as:

The joint resolution nominating General Sam Houston for President had been engrossed. In the House, twenty-cue rotes in the negative.

The mail sarriers from San Antonio to El Paso and Sants Fe had been obliged to return, in consequence of heavy rotes.

ravy refirs. Colonel Graham, of the Boundary Commission, arrived San Antonio, from El Paso, on the 21st ult., en rouse ashington, one Supremis extremely unpopular. El Paso la in-

Colons Businer is extremely unpopular. Et Paso is in the unprotected state, and the inhabitants are anxious that the Eighth hilliary Department White he extended. The fedure of Mesers, Modowell & slide created quits a pasie in Galvasion, and the feet at first entertained results to Mula & Co. had applicated, it being believed that they can redeem all their thabilities.

Come Richardson, at eminout physician of Sayannah, sied on kriday 1544.

Tennessee Whig State Convention.

NASHVILLE, Fob. 9, 1852. The Tennessee Whig State Convention met at Nashrille to day. Mr Sill, of Gibson county, was elected President unanimously. One hundred and fifty-one de legates were present, representing twenty-nine counties. The whig members of the Legislature were aumit ted to seats, to represent the counties not represented by delegates. Committees were appointed, when the

The Maryland Legislature and Non-Intervention.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9, 1852. The resolutions against intervention are the order of the day in the Maryland Legislature, for to morrow. They declare it to be the duty of the United States to rve peace with all nations, unless compelled to re-

Woollen Mill Burned.

sort to war in defence of our own rights.

PROVIDENCE, February 9, 1852.

The large woellen mill in Uxbridge, Mass., owned by Edward Seagrave, and occupied by Messrs. Steer & Sea grave, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night about 12 o'clock, together with its valuable machinery and stock. The fire caught from a man taking a lam; into the picking room, and dropping it among the wool which ignited so quickly that before assistance could be procured, the whole building was in flames. The tota loss is not yet known. The property was insured fo \$10,000 in the Worcester Mutual, \$10,000 in the Provi dence Manufacturers' Mutual, and \$4,000 at anothe: Worcester office.

Mechanics' Fair at Utica.

This exhibition still continues to attract the attention of crowds of visiters. The display of manufactures, machinery, farming utensils, and domestic articles, has ne ver been excelled, and, aside from the American Instifair will be kept open all of this week.

Mysterious Case of Murder.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 9, 1852.

To day there was discovered, under the floor of a small hovel in one of the back streets of this city, the body of a man, who, it is supposed, was murdered a short time since by his own wife, who was aided in the deed by a man. The police are in active search after the guilty

Wreck of the Bark Lancet.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8, 1852. The bark Lancet will become a total wreck. The cap. tain and crew have arrived here-also, portions of the sarge. It is expected that most of the carge will be saved in a damaged state.

Loss of the Bark Shaw.

BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1852. The bank (late ship) Shaw, from Boston for Buene Ayres, 4th inst., was lost on Friday night at the mouth of the Kennebec river. The vessel was insured for city. The cargo of flour, rice, &c., valued at \$8,500 was insured at the Alliance office here. She had also on board \$4,700 in specie, which is insured here.

Meteorological Observations. BY MORSE'S TELEGRAPH, OFFICE 16 WALL STREET.

Busyalo, 9 A. M.—It is a beautiful morning, and scarcely a cloud to be seen. We have a strong wind from the coult. Thermometer 23.8. Barumeter 29.33. It is a beautiful and serene evening.

ROCHESTER, 9 A. M.—It is a glorious morning. Wind west. Thermometer 34, and rising.

8 P. M.—It has been a lovely day. Wind west. Thermometer 45

AUBURN, 9 A. M.—It is a beautiful morning. Wind couth. Thermometer 32 8 P. M.—It is a fine, pleasant evening. Thermometer Syracuse, 9 A. M.—It is a beautiful morning, with clear bine sky, sun bright, and strong south wind. Thermometer 36.

8 P. M.—We have a strong west breeze. Thermome

Utica, 9 A. M.—It is clear and pleasant. Wind west hermometer 32 8 P. M —It has been a fine, pleasant day. Wind west, hermometer 40.

ALBANY, 9 A. M.—It is a clear morning. Wind south. Thermometer 29. Barometer 30.000. Mercury 8 P. M.—We have bad a fine, clear day, and the than continues. Wind south. Thermometer 38. Barometer

Thoy, 9 A. M —It is a bright, pleasant morning Wind about south. Thermometer 27.

8 P. M.—It has been a warm, mild day, and very pleasant. Wind west. Thermometer 40. Montreal, S.P. M.—It is mild and pleasant. Wind south. Thermometer 28. Barometer 29.85. QUEREC, S P. M.—It is mild and pleasant. Thermome ter 14.

Busington, 3 P. M.— It is a fine, clear evening. Windsouthwest. Thermometer 32

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS. SOME OF THE DETAILS OF HER NEWS

CUR RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE. Appointment of Sir Henry L. Bulwer British

The Foreign Policy of Louis Napoleon,

Minister to Florence.

The British mail steamship Europa, Captain Lott, as previously announced, arrived at Boston on Sunday evening. Her mails reached this city

yesterday afternoon. The leading points of the news, which is to the 24th ult , were received by telegraph from Halifax, and published in the HERALD, on Saturday last; but we find in our files and correspondence many items of considerable interest.

The Vienna correspondent of the Lendon News writing under date of the 7th ult., says :-

There appears to be a very hostile feeling growing up between Austria and America, and there is a report about certain despatches of a very curious nature having been recently sent from the government of the United States to Vienna. This feeling is worth mentioning, because it has only arisen lately. But a few mouths ago very friendly relations were existing, and one of the Austrian archibace actually set out on a voyage to New York, and was only delayed by a violent fever, which seized him at Trieste.

we recollect noticing lately, in a Vienna letter, that a special beaver of despatches had arrived in that city from Washington. Since then the American Charge has not been invited to a diplomatic dinuer. The foregoing cannot have reference to the late reception of Kossuth in Washington, nor to the interview between Chevalier Hulsemann and the President, for intelligence of these events could not have reached Vienna.

We are in a fair way to have a full history of the

Hengarian revolution. In consequence of the receives of Kossuth, and the letter of Batthyanyi, two other distinguished Hungarians-M Vukovies, ste Minister of Justice, and Count Tokeli-have come out with their statements. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, late the British Miniser to Washington, has been appointed envoy to

lorence, to take the place vaca, ad by the death of Mr Riebard Lala Shiel. The Mayo (Ireland) Thegraph of the 21st ul.

We stop press to suprance that the Boy Mr. Daly and

Mr. Perese, of Galway, have received letters stating that Mr. Wageteff's steamer will arrive in Galway on Thursday

It has been notified to the engineers at Portsmouth (Erg), that volunteers are required for the steam vesels fitting for the Arctic expedition, about to proceed to Wellington Channel, to make further search for Sir John Franklin and the missing navigators, and several of the engineers have volunteered for that service.

The Paris Patricesys —

It appears from the books of the offices of the steamelips of Liverpool and Southampton, that several exelips of Liverpool and Southampton, that several exrepresentatives have just embarked for Americs. Three
of them proceed to the United States, and two to
Mexico, where they intend to engage in trade or manufactures.

The French refugees upon the Swiss frontiers have received passports for America.

One of the Naples letters, of the 7th ultimo, says:

The United States frigate Independence was ordered heme some days since; but owing to the news from France, Commodore Mergan has thought proper not to leave the Mediterranean without a ship of war.

arisen between France and Morocco was on the point of being amicably settled, owing to the exertions of the Sardinian agent and Consul-General at Tangler.

The Resorgimento etates that the difference which has

The Independence, of Brussels, states that Mms. Georges Sard has just been arrested in the department of the Indre-et-Loire, where she had taken up her residence.

The Minister of War of France has accepted the demand of General Cavaignac, to be placed on the retired list.

list.

We read in the Hamburg journals, that the Council of State in Denmark has ratified the treaty concluded between the Count Bille Brahe and the great German powers relative to the affairs of Schlewig-Holstein.

A letter from Vienna, in the I dependance, of Brussels, says that the state of siege is shortly to be raised.

The market in London, on the 23d ult., for American State stocks continued inactive, and prices had undergone no particular change during the week. Annexed are the quotation:

United States Five per Gent Bonds (1863). 20 a 21

gone no particular change during the week. Annexed are the quotations:—
United States Five per Cent Bonds (1863). 90 a 91 Do. 8ix per Cent Bonds (1862). 102 a 103 De. 8ix per Cent Bonds (1868). 109 a 110 Do. 8ix per Cent Btock (1867-1868). 165 a 106 Penneylyania Five per Cent Stock, ex div. 81½ a 82½ Massachusetts Five per Cent Sterling Bonds (1868). 100% a 107½ Maryland Five per Cent Sterling Bonds (1868). 85 a 89 Canada 81x per Cent Bonds (1874). 109 a —
Boston Five per Cent Bonds (1871). 93 a 93%

Our London Correspondence.

London, Friday Evening, Jan 23, 1852. London-The Ministry-England and the United States-Important Change of Ministry in France-M. de Persign -Mephistopheles -- Confiscation of the Orleans Property -The Day of Retribution will come-Warlike Preparations

No further medification has taken place in the English ministry. All parties are preparing for the session. Lord Aberdeen, Mesers. Cardwell, Gladstone, Sidney Herbert, and others of that clique, are stoying at the seat of the Duke of Newcastle (Lord Lincoln).

Lord John is running up and down between Windson

Castle and Richmond Park, and the Queen is unusually civil in inviting the leading men of both parties to The engineers' strike continues, much to the detri

ment of both parties concerned -- employers and employed One remarkable feature of this stoppage of work of so large a body of men is, that it is totally unconnected with politics. In France, or any other country, the with politics. In France, or any other country, the government would have been alarmed, and taken military precautions. It speaks well for the security of England. The intelligence published in the New York Heraldo, that despatches of an amicable and conciliatory nature had been received from the English Foreign Office by the United States government, has given great satisfaction. It is the wish of all well intentioned men, that a feeling of good friendship and harmony should exist between two great nations, where liberty, at present, can only find a home.

great nations, where liberty, at present, can only find a home.

The attitude assumedby Congress with regard to Kostuth, is regarded with approbation. Any interference on the part of the United States, by force, would have been in opposition to the laws of nations.

The Austrian government, I am told, by private letters from that capital, is exceedinely auxious about the news from America; but it is very justly observed, that if she withdrew her ambasador from Washington, it would be giving a triumph to Kossuth, whose great object is to cause a rupture between the two States. Prince Echwarzenberg has had a stroke of apoplaxy, and is very unwell.

The most important feature of intelligence I have to transmit to you by this mail, is the change of ministry in France, and the accession to office of M de Persigny.

The name of M, de Persigny is familiar to all your readers as the confidential agent sent by Louis Napolson to have great influence with him, and advocates strong and violent measures.

nd vicient measures.

Louis Napcieon having determined to confiscate the Couls respects having determined to comments the Orleans property, issued a decree to that offset, which M de Morny, M. Rouber, M. Magne, and the Minister of War refured to sign. He, for a moment, gave up the idea; but it reems his Mephistopheles, Persigny, urgod him eu. The Monitou, of this morning (Friday), pub-

Firstly-Ministry of State.

iches a decree institution two nev

lows:—
Firstly—Ministry of State.
Secondly—Ministry of General Police.
M. Casabianca is appointed Minister of State.
M. Saupas, Einister of General Police.
M. Abaucci, Minister of Justice.
M. Finith de Persigny, Minister of the Interior.
M. Bineau, Minister of Finance.
The Monitour also publishes two decrees, the first for the rale of all the property of the Orieans family in France within a year. The second declaring that all properties, morable or immovable, making the object of the denation made on the 7th of August, 1830, by Louis Philippe, are restituted to the domain of the State.
The dewry of the Duchess of Orieans is not touched.
This measure is regarded as one of extreme harshress, and will reduce the princes of that house to very narrow circumstances, with the exception of the Dutchess of Montpersier, who, as an Infanta of Spain, is very well off. You will perseive by this, that Louis Napoleon is advancing steadily, step by step, to supreme dictatorial power.

A report that an attempt was made to assassinate him, at Tursday, by the wife of one of the sviller televisies to devide of

report that an attempt was made to assassinate him, t Tuesday, by the wife of one of the exiles, is devoid of

A report that an attempt was made to assassinate him, last Tuesday, by the wife of one of the exiles, is devoid of foundation.

Is the split of France departed? Here we behold a great nation allowing an adventurer—who, it seems, is ruled by a bolder adventurer than himself, M de Persigny—to put up French liberties and knock them dewn like nicepies.

The day of retribution will come, and it will be a hard day of reckening. You must not suppose that the Orleanists, and the legitimists, and the exiled members of the Assembly are dormant because they are silent. They are awaiting their opportunity. Some very appopriate verses appeared in the Course del Europe the other day.

Les Français out is Laberic.

Mais is there is do se taire.

It is not aussi I Englished.

Et quant a la Fraternic, have been effected from all public editions, monuments &c. Some of the regues replaced them by the following words:—Cavaleric, Infonteric, detailine. Not so bad. France knows how to crack a joine even on the loss of its liberties.

The news from Peris, which reached town to day, by the sub mains te telegraph will doublices affect the funds. The news from Peris, which reached town to day, by the sub mains to telegraph will doublices affect the funds. The news from Peris, which reached town to day, by the sub mains telegraph will doublices affect the funds. The news from I be a that several men of war and steamers will be ordered to the Chaumet.

The Progress of Kossuth in the United

The Progress of Kossuth in the United

[From the London Times Jan 20]

We have not attempted to follow M. Rossuth in his transatiantial rambies. It is not our business to combat the likesions of the American people, and the political jugglery which was distasteful to the reflecting classes in this country is perfectly insecuous in the other hemisphere. Indeed, if anything were wanted to convent the doubts excited by M. Rossuth's exhibitions have into a correct and complete estimate of his true character and abilities, it would be the grossy practices upon popular creduity, the more turgid of actoric, and the more direct appeal to the purses of his admirers, which he has adopted in the United Staty. In each of his parts at Marsellies, at Southauty ton, in Copenthe more direct appeal to the purses of his admirers, which he has adopted in the United States. In each of his parts at Marsellies, at Southams ton, in Copeahagen felds, at Birmingham, and at Faw York he has shown himself a consummate actor; Yot, unlackily for his real success behind the partison X, undispine which he addressed in these places, stor a the general antispense of public opinion; and the we cartility of his talents has proved the ruin of his character that it is the excitement created by his arrival in XY. United States has not altegether prevailed over You more soler self-interest of his true character; and country himself is reported to have confessed in the planting of his popular honors, that he is proved andly mortified at the nulliple of the result. No reliefers, the impulse given by M. Kossuth's hear against to the master of the popularing of the result. No reliefers, the impulse given by M. Kossuth's hear against to the master of the Previous the Second of the Dulan and through these masses to the Aprica of the Union, and through these masses to the Aprica of the Union. The Previous the Second of pullboard in several forms of Representatives has acquired a soft of pullboard in policy of the Union. Second pullboard in the Previous the Second of the Union of the Union of the Union of the Union of the Second of pullboard in the Previous the Second of the Second

countries; and that they should even avoid the contact of European alliances, lest the Union be gradually mixed up with the wars and rivairies of European powers. We the prejudice of her own pacific policy and republicant institutions. M. Rossuth, or, to speak more justly, the present temper of the American people, has already done much to shake the authority of these wise and dignified principles. Probably one great reason of the popularity of the Hungarian agitator in the United States, is that his arrival coincided with an increasing desire of the American people to take a more active part in the political affairs of the world. Certain it is, that at the present time, no doctrine is more webemently cheered in the assemblies of that people than the cry of direct and universal propagandism. The masses, inflated by these addresses to their national power and their republican institutions, are cheated into a belief that the political regeneration of Europe is to proceed from the opposite shore of the Atlantic; and if the election of the next President takes place before this epidemic has passed off, it may be foreseen that the foreign policy of the future chief eaglatrate of the Union will form no unimportant element in the choice of the people. All the candidates for that high office have already shown a disposition to speculate upon this impulse of the popular will. The whigs have reluctantly sacrificed official propriety and their traditional principles to their dread of unpopularity; the democrate, being in opposition, boldly cast themselves upon the first wave that seems destined to bear them back to power. Even the Seams destined to bear them back to power. Even the Seams destined to bear them back to power. Even the Seams destined to bear them back to power. Even the Seams destined to bear them back to power. Even the Seams destined to fear the back to first great applaues, on this occasion by General Cass, and other agitators of his stamp, the doctrine of American intervention of this stamp, the doctrine

use of his friends in the peace societies of this country, viz., that invervention was the only mode to prevent intervention, and war to avert war.

These extracrdinary proceedings naturally direct our attention to the political influence or actual power which may be acquired in a free nation by a foreigner and a refugee, who takes advantage of the hospitality afforded him to work upon the character of parties and of public men, to divert the foreign influence of a nation from its own legitimate interests to his purposes, and who would, if he could, engage a great people, to which he does not belong, in foreign warfare. Foreign interference in the affairs of another country is not the less objectionable because it comes in the form of an each thusiastic appeal to popular sympathy, if the effect of it be to sacrifice the practical interests of the country to the real or imaginary advancement of another State, or to the ambitious designs of a foreign aspirant for power. When a party of creole adventurers and American citizens formed a conspiracy to effect what they termed the emancipation of Cuba, and to obtain a price for Cuban scrip, nebody ventured to doubt (after the failure of the expedition) that General Lopes had abused the protection and violated the laws of the United States. But though the distance and the physical difficulties are happily far greater in the case of Hungary, the principle daily violated by M. Kossuth is the same. He is employing the influence which he may acquire ever the people of the American republic to prepare war against a covereign now at peace with that country, and, if possible, to disumember a foreign empire.

This evil, far more injurious to the countries in which such conspiracies are tolerated than to those against which they are directed, is not confined to the United States. The time is past when M. Kossuth can effect either good or evil for Hungary, and it is not her cause he is pleading, but his own. But his political influence is not extinct as long as his facile orator

The Foreign Policy of Lowis Napoleon.

[From the Paris Constitutionnel, Jan 19]

It is reported, and by many believed, that England has ordered increased armaments, and that she is putting her coasts in a siste of defence. We should by this time be accustomed to see military and naval men claim similar measures of precaution every time that anything ever happens to interest them. In the last years of the reign of Louis Philippe, who certainly did not entertain ideas of war, when the Chamber of Deputies voted a credit for the increase of our naval stores, Admiral Napier and many others called for extraordinary armaments, and began recommending an impress of seamen, and almost went so far as to sound the alarm of a great maritime war. Little attention was then paid to it. The armaments now in question in England are no more real than they were at that period. It is of little concupuence to us that England should spread a part of her budget in fortifications; that shee-hould surround Londen with fortified camps; put all her fleet in a condition for active service, and as a journal demands make an extraordinary levy of 150,000 men. Our neighbors are at liberty to spend their money as they may think proper, and to pisy at soldiers if they please. We should not attach any importance to all these religioulous stories, if we did not perceive in all these philippios a rentiment heatile to France. It is evidently which, only a few months since, were said to have been extinstories, if we did not perceive in all these philippios a sentiment hostile to France. It is evidently wished to revive in Ecglard these old animosities which, only a few menths since, were said to have been extinguished, and to give rise to feelings of mistrust which readily lead to hostility. We think that the good sense of the English people will prevent their being caught in the snare thus spread for then; but it is not the less mecessary to point out and brand with reprobation, in a portion of the English prees, an obstinate system of insulting attacks and of lying defamations against the French character, against our army, our government, and our institutions. We shall allude no further to the cries of aiarm put forth by the English prees; we shall merely allude to what is said here on the subject. Beports of impending war are spread, and they become the subject of the most about comments. If we may believe the alarmists, the government is about to bring us back to the period of the camp at Boulogne, and concert the means of making a descent on England. Other newsmongers direct the occuparing ambition of Louis Napoleon to another cide. Some declare that he is going to publish a decree annexing Beigium to Firms—others that he is about to resume the frontiers of the Khine. Some pretend to know that he has views on Geneva—others on Savoy. Each one is in possession of a State secret—each is in the confidence of a project on which will depend the destinies of the country and of Europe. Is it necessary for us to say that all this pretended naws is nothing more than ridiculous inventiont Certainly, the honor and safety of France are in good and worthy hands. Louis Napoleon, it he has to support the rights or the dignity of the nation abroad, will be faithful to the glorious traditions of his family But, in the first place, the idea of an unjust aggression, ether against a large or a petty State, has never entered into the head or the mind of Louis Napoleon. The elect of seven millions and a half of Frenchem is e

The Bale Gazette says — The fundamenumess that a refugee in Switzerland had sought to revolutionize Aleace by orders of Mezzint, and it is pretended that letters of a compromising character had been found among his papers. We will observe on this subject, that the person in question is not a refugee, and that he did not recide in Switzerland. He resided in the Duchy of Baden, near Bale. He was employed in a commercial house at Bale, and no one was aware that he was at all connected with politics. His papers were seized at Bale, and at his residence. He was arrested, expelled, and has since some to America. One single refugee was compromised with him, and he has also been expelled by the Federal Council.

Movements of Russia.

The Stockhoin paper of Hunsian.
The Stockhoin paper of thembladed, for January 2, contains the following important, although sorrowful political intelligence:—"It has been romarked that the letters which have lately arrived here from Finland harebeen more than usually cautious—almost mysterious. This magiven rise to fears that the Russian self rules had some new vicence in store against the weak remains of their former Swedich liberties, which our uninity by brethren on the northeastern shores of the Baltin self process. Of late these fears have assumed the chape of the most describing runous. A private letter, which mas fertimately evoded the control of the Fost Office, states that the provincial governors have been declared by an imperial that the former answerable to the general governor alone who resides in Feterabury. Another retort asserts that the Senate has been altogether dissolved, it is not yet known how for these statements are to be believed, and we anxiously await further intelligence?

The Jeneral of St. Petershups of the 9th has accounted.

to be believed, and we anxiously await further intelligence."
The Journal of St. Petersburg of the 9th, has accounts from the Canascus, which state that though, since the electing of the entermer campaign, there had been no general rising, engagements had taken place between the Rossian troops and the mountaineers at Natou Khais, on the Scounja, and at other places, all of which had terminated inversally to the Rossians, and been foliosed by the submission of some of the chiefs and their bands.

The Post Genetic, of Frankfirt, of the 15th ult. says:

—"The Constitutionned was right in saying that the Emperor of Eurelia had approved of the and of the 2d Decamber. But it was not by an autograph letter that he expressed his extrinction: it was by a conditional letter of Count de Nesselcole to the Russian Change of Maries. No copy was, however, presented to the Affairs. No copy was however, presented to the Indicator, the prime confining himself to a partners of the letter compratunited the Pression to having caved European civilization from the dangers of 1852."